

DZYUBANDOVSKIY, K.A.

USSR/ Engineering - Industrial processes

Card 1/1      Pub. 103 - 15/20

Authors      : Dzyubandovskiy, K. A.

Title        : ~~Deep drawing on presses with small slider stroke~~  
Deep drawing on presses with small slider stroke

Periodical   : Stan. i instr. 26/3, page 34, Mar 1955

Abstract     : Technical data are presented relating to the design by the  
"Pnevmatica" Plant of a special press attachment for deep  
drawing processes. The attachment appears to be universal  
since it provides the possibility of changing the punch and  
matrix thus making it applicable for the drawing of details  
of various forms. Drawings.

Institution   : .....

Submitted    : .....

DZYUBANDOVSKIY, K.A.

Universal attachments used in broaching machines. Stan.i instr. 27  
no.12:33 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)  
(Broaching machines--Attachments)

DZYUBANDOVSKIY, K.A.

AUTHOR: DZYUBANDOVSKIY, K.A.

121-7-21/26

TITLE: A Paired Blade Holder with an Additional Limbus. (Parnyy  
reztsederzhatel's dopolnitel'nyy limbus, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1957, Vol 28, Nr 7, pp 37-38 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of accelerating the adjustment of a semi-automatic multiple blade device a special blade holder with additional limbus, which is shown by a drawing, was used at the plant "Pnevmatika". The blade holder consists of an immobile block which is fitted onto the support of the cutter lathe by means of two screws and molded bodies. The position of the block is fixed by means of a longitudinal wedge. Into the groove of the block the rear part of the movable part of the blade holder is introduced which can be shifted by means of a screw, this screw being provided with a limbus. Turning the screw by one stroke of the graduation scale results in a shifting of the knife by 0,05 mm. A calibrated scale is provided on the ledge. The inlets with the screws serve as stop for the steel cutters and can be used for approximately adjusting the knives. The additional limbus shortens the time of adjustment considerably. One steel cutter is adjusted on the support by

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121-7-21/26

A Paired Blade Holder with an Additional Limbus.

means of the limbus, after which the other is adjusted accurately by means of the limbus. After adjustment of the second steel cutter to the required diameter, the position of the mobile blade holder is fixed by tightening the screws. (With 11 Illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Not given  
PRESENTED BY:  
SUBMITTED:  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: ~~Dzyubandovskiy, K.A.~~ SOV/121-58-8-18/29  
TITLE: A Tailstock with a Rack Operated Wedge Lock (Zadnyaya  
babka s ryechno-klinovym zaporom)  
PERIODICAL: Stanki I Instrument, 1958, Nr 8, p 37 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: A tailstock for set-ups in conjunction with dividing  
heads, developed by the "Pnevmatika" Works for  
Pneumatic Equipment in Leningrad, is described, in  
which a rack moved by a manually rotated pinion draws  
a wedge cone into a locking position.  
There is 1 illustration

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DZYUBANDOVSKIY, K.A.

Attachments with an oil filler. Stan. 1 instr. 32 no.4:38  
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Machine tools--Attachments)

DZYUBANDOVSKIY, Kirill Aleksandrovich; KUR'YANOVA, O.V., red.;  
SHERMUSHENKO, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of conveying in a storage area] Mekhani-  
zatsiia perovozok na zagotovitel'nom uchastke. Leningrad,  
Lenizdat, 1963. 29 p. (MIRA 17:1)

DZYUBANOV, P. (Sukhumi); SKVORTSOV, B. (Sukhumi)

Gratitude. Posh,delo 10 no.2:28 F '64.

(MIRA 17:3)



SHIGAYEVA, M.Kh.; SIVERTSEVA, V.D.; DZYUBANOVA, R.M.

Effect of ethylenimine on *Actinomyces coelicolor*, producer of  
celicomyein. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh, SSR. 8:  
86-92 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

DZYUREK, T.

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - Infectious Diseases

Mar 52

"Ring Test for Diagnosing Brucellosis of Cows (Translated into Russian from 'Medycyna  
Veterinaryna,' No 6, 1951)" S. Runge, T. Lozinskiy, A. Khvoynovskiy, T. Dzyubek

"Veterinariya" Vol XXIX, No 3, pp 55, 56

Describes in detail the technique of this test, which is carried out on lactating cows.

216T36

SHNEYDER, B. A.; DZYUBENKO, A. I.

Results of testing nongranulated reservoir rocks in well  
No. 11 of the Farab prospecting area. Gaz. delo no. 11:3-6  
'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Turkmenskiy filial VNII.

YEVLAMPIYEV, R.A., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, M.A.; PANASOV, A.Ye., inzh.;  
 DZYUBENKO, A.U., putevoy obkhodchik-prolazchik, (st. Troitsk,  
 Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi); MICHURIN, D.N., inzh.; NEVZOROV, I.N.,  
 putevoy rabochiy (Stavropol', Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi);  
 TRIGORLOV, G.I.; VELICHKA, Yu.F., normirovshchik (st. Tomsk,  
 Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi); BUGAYCHUK, I.S. (st. Kazatin, Yugo-  
 Zapadnoy dorogi); BYCHKO, S.N.; KRASIN, N.A., inzh. (Tashkent);  
 LOKHMOTKIN, G.A.

Letters to the editor. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.12:39-41 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter distantssi puti, st. Ryazhsk, Moskovskoy dorogi (for Kuznetsov).
2. Zamestitel' dorozhnogo revizora po bezopasnosti dvizheniya, Yaroslavl' (for Michurin).
3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tomskoy distantssi Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Trigorlov).
4. Dorozhnyy master, stantsiya Verkhovtsevo, Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Bychko).
5. Mostovoy master, stantsiya Sinel'nikovo I, Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Lokhmotkin).

(Railroads—Track)

RABINOVICH, N.I.; DZYUBENKO, B.V.

The SDU-10 medium-jet sprinkler unit and the MNS-6MDV mounted  
pumping station. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:64-66 '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(Spraying and dusting equipment)

SHKREBEL', M.Ye.. Prinimali uchastiye: BLAGOVESHCHENSKAYA, K.A.;  
DZIUBENKO, G.F.; FRAGAYLOVA, V.I.; ZALESSKAYA, L.O.; KOTSERUBA,  
L.P.; KOVBASENKO, L.A.; LYAUDANSKAYA, B.Ye.; MILOVZOROV, P.Z.  
[deceased]; NEZHURBEDA, M.P.; SMITKO, K.I.; YANTSOVA, A.V..  
KRESHCHENSKIY, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Kiev Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe kho-  
ziaistvo Kievskoi oblasti; statisticheski sbornik. Kiev, Gos.  
stat.izd-vo, 1959. 255 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kiev (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik  
statisticheskogo upravleniya Kiyevskoy oblasti (for Shkrebel').  
(Kiev Province--Statistics)

BARANSKIY, P.I.; DZYUBENKO, G.M.; KONOPLYASOVA, N.S.

Experimental study of the nature of the volume-gradient e.m.f.  
arising in germanium under the action of an electric current.  
Fiz. tver. tela 3 no. 3:876-883 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut fiziki AN USSR, Kiyev.  
(Germanium—Electric properties)

20795

9/181/61/003/003/021/030  
B102/B205

9.4300(1143,1150,1151,1161)

AUTHORS: Baranskiy, P. I., Dzyubenko, G. M., and Konoplyasova, N. S.

TITLE: Experimental study of the nature of the volume-gradient emf occurring in germanium in the presence of a current

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 3, 1961, 876-883

TEXT: In an earlier paper (Ref. 1: ZhTF, XXVIII, 1896, 1958), Baranskiy et al. reported on the detection of a volume-gradient emf,  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$ , which occurs at the resistivity gradients ( $\nabla q$ ) in single crystal crystals of n-type and p-type germanium during the passage of a current. Consideration of the specific peculiarities of bipolar carrier diffusion (theoretically and experimentally studied by V. Ye. Lashkarev) indicates that  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  is probably due to the injection of minority carriers from one part of an inhomogeneous specimen into another. This assumption was checked by a measurement of the resistivity,  $q$ , by a probe compensation method. The authors proceeded from the following: If  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  is due to the factors assumed, the potential drop between the measuring drops can only increase if the direction of  $\nabla q$  is opposite to the direction of the current. X

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Experimental study ...

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(between the probes) coincides with the direction of  $\vec{E}$  on the specimen; in the opposite case, the potential drop decreases. This could be proved experimentally. A study of the dependence of  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  on the geometry of the specimen has shown that  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  decreases simultaneously with a reduction of the surface area  $S$ . This is due to surface recombination. A great influence is exerted by the treatment, i.e., the condition of this area on  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$ . This was proved by investigations of n-type Ge specimens, whose surfaces had been treated with abrasives of different hardness. It was found that coarse-grained abrasives lower  $\tau_{eff}$ , which results in a considerable decrease in  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$ . Among other things, the authors studied the temperature dependence of  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$ ,  $q$ , and  $p/n$  (concentration ratio of holes to electrons) in order to obtain additional evidence for the correctness of the injection theory. Fig. 6 shows  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$ ,  $q$ , and  $p/n$  as a function of temperature for  $I = \text{const.}$  The rapid increase of  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  in the range of  $290 \leq T \leq 335^\circ\text{K}$  corresponds to a rapid increase of the minority carriers (cf.  $p/n$  curve).

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Experimental study ...

The rapid decrease of  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  after the maximum is related to a homogenization of the specimen, caused by an increase in the intrinsic carrier concentration ( $p/n$  approaches unity). In the region of growth, the function  $\mathcal{E}_p^*(T)$  corresponds to  $p/n = f(T)$ , which is in accordance with the results obtained by Z. A. Demidenko and K. B. Tolpygo. The current dependence of  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  under strictly isothermal conditions has also been studied. The empirical relation  $\mathcal{E}_p^* = A(e^{\alpha I} - 1)$  has been found already earlier. An exponential function with an exponent 2 in the first part and an exponent  $< 2$  at higher amperages was obtained for  $\mathcal{E}_p^*(I)$  by exact measurements (cf. Fig. 10). Results: 1) All the factors reducing the effective carrier lifetime  $\tau_{eff}$  also reduce  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$ . 2) A correlation exists between the temperature dependence of  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  and that of  $p/n$ . Both  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  and  $n_i^2$  are proportional to  $\exp(-\Delta\epsilon/kT)$  ( $n_i$  - intrinsic carrier concentration,  $\Delta\epsilon$  - forbidden band width). 3) The "floating particles" are not responsible for the occurrence of  $\mathcal{E}_p^*$  in Ge. 4)  $\mathcal{E}_p^*(I)$  is an exponential function. 5) The experimental

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Experimental study ...

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data indicate that  $\epsilon_p^*$  is caused by distributed injection (exclusion) of minority carriers. V. Ye. Lashkarev, Academician AS UkrSSR, is thanked for discussions. There are 10 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. f

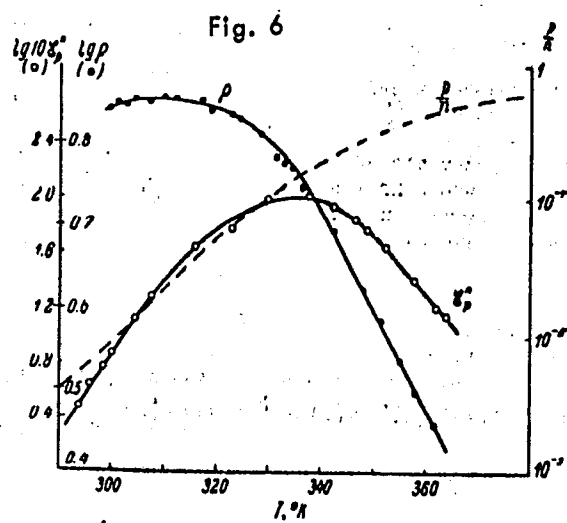
ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN USSR Kiyev (Institute of Physics, AS UkrSSR, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1960

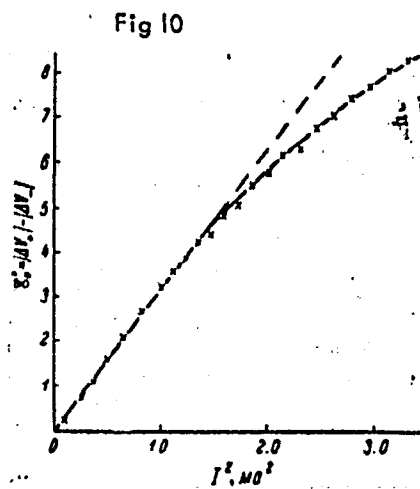
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Experimental study ...

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S/181/61/003/003/021/030  
B102/B205



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LAVRENKO, V.A.; DZYUBENKO, G.M. (Kiyev)

Effect of the magnetic transformations of nickel at the Curie point on the heterogeneous recombination of hydrogen atoms.  
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.10:2355-2360 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.

DZYUBENKO, G.M.; LAVRENKO, V.A.; NEPOCHATOV, A.N.

Apparatus for studying the kinetics of catalytic reaction of recombination of gas atoms on solid surfaces. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.10:2622-2624 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR.

*DZYUBENKO, I.*

ZYBIN, VI. DZYUBENKO, I.

New life of Chuya Valley. Vokrug sveta no.6:2-6 Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)  
(Chuya River Valley--Description and travel)

DZYUBENKO, I.N., inzh.; SIDOROV, S.I., inzh.

The SBU-2S unit for boring holes in rock salts. Makh. i avt.proizv.  
18 nc.2:20-T1 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)



SEREBRENNIKOV Leonid Vasil'yevich, traktorist, Dopusat Verkhovnogo  
Soveta Kirgiz.SSR; DZYUBENKO, I.T., red.

[64 kopecks per centner; practices in growing inexpensive  
sugar beets] 64 kopeiki tsentner; opyt vyrashchivaniia de-  
shevoi sakharnoi svekly. Frunze, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.  
Kirgizskoi SSR, 1961. 18 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Sovkhoz imeni Karla Marksa Alamedinskogo rayona, Kirgiz.SSR  
(for Serebrennikov).

DZYUBENKO, L.G.

Hygienic characteristics of the microclimate of children's parks.  
Vrach. delo no.1:67-70 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Ukrainskiy institut kommunal'noy gigiyeny.  
(PLAYGROUNDS)  
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

DZYUBENKO, L. K.

Plant Propagation

Experiments with embryonic-vegetative grafts on corn. Bot. zhur. [Ukr.] 7, No. 3, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

DZYUBENKO, L. K.

DZYUBENKO, L. K.

"The Embryology of Corn Related to Vegetative Hybridization and Difference in the Maturity of the Pericarp." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Botany, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14).

DZYUBENKO, L. K.

DZYUBENKO, L. K.

Comparative study of phenological phases in the first seed generation  
(F<sub>1</sub>) from corn hybrids produced by embryo transplantation and by  
ordinary pollinization. Bot.shur.[Ukr.] 12 no.3:29-43 '55. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Corn (Maize)) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

DZYUBENKO, L.K. [Dziubenko, L.K.]

Cytoembryological study of the female generative zone in the  
ovule of the sunflower (*Helianthus L.*). Ukr.bot.zhur. 16  
no.3:8-19 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR, otdel tsitologii i embriologii.  
(Sunflowers) (Ovaries (Botany))

DZYUBENKO, L.K.

Fertilization and early phases in the development of the embryo  
and endosperm in hybrid corn. Ukr.bot.zhur. 17 no.2:6-24 '60.  
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR, otdel tsitologii i embriologii.  
(Hybrid corn) (Germination)

MODILEVSKIY, Ya.S. [Modylevs'kyi, IA.S.]; DZYUBENKO, L.K.

Effect of gibberellin in conjunction with colored light on the development of vegetative and reproductive organs in tomatoes; morphological characteristics. Ukr. bot. zhur. 19 no.6:3-12 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel tsitologii i embriologii.  
(Gibberellin) (Plants, Effect of light on)



MODILEVSKIY, Ya.S.[Modylevs'kyi, I.A.S.]; DZYUBENKO, L.K.[Dziubenko, L.K.]

Cytological and embryological investigation of the effect of gibberellin combined with colored light on the development of reproductive organs in tomatoes. Ukr. bot. zhur. 20 no.2: 21-27 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel tsitologii i embriologii.  
(Gibberellin)  
(Plants, Effect of light on)  
(Parthenocarpy)

DZYUBENKO, M.G.

Reorganizing the Kirov mine. Gor. zhur. no.7:16-22 J1 '57.  
(MIRA 10:8)

- 1.. Glavnyy inzhener proyektov instituta Krivbasproyekt.  
(Krivoy Rog--Iron mines and mining)

SARANCHA, Ye.T.; DZYUBENKO, M.G.

Polarographic determination of copper, zinc, and chromium in  
catalyst. Zav.lab. 26 no.9:1077-1078 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Lisichanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.  
(Copper--Analysis) (Zinc--Analysis) (Chromium--Analysis)

KISELEV, V.M.; DZYUBENKO, M.G.; SHOSTAK, A.G.

New plan for group overburden and ore removal in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Gor. zhur. no.1:8-12 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener instituta Krivbassproyekt (for Kiselev).
  2. Glavnyy inzhener proyekta rekonstruktsii rudnika imeni Kirova Krivorozhskogo basseyna (for Dzyubenko).
  3. Ukrainskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Shostak).
- (Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)  
(Conveying machinery)

DZYUBENKO, M.G.; CHERLINKA, N.G.; YAKOVLEVA, L.A., red.

[Transportation and delivery system of opening deposits in the Krivoy Rog Basin; report at the All-Union Conference of Coal Industry Planners] Transportno-vydachnaya skhema vskrytiya mestorozhdenii Krivorozhskogo basseina; доклад na Vsesoiuznom soveshchaniі proektirovshchikov v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Inst gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo, 1964. 26 p. (MIRA 18:3)

ARSENT'YEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; VINOGRADOV, Vladimir Samoylovich;  
DZYUBENKO, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; YESHCHENKO, Aleksey  
Andreyevich; KALYAKIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; KARMAZIN,  
Vitaliy Ivanovich; KISELEV, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich;  
KULIKOV Vladimir Vasil'yevich; MELESHKIN, Sergey Mikhaylovich;  
SINARENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KHIVRENKO, Akim Foteyevich;  
SHKUTA, Eduard Ivanovich; SHOSTAK, Afonasiy Grigor'yevich;  
MOSKAL'KOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich, retsenzent; SOSEDOV, Orest  
Orestovich, retsenzent; ROSSMIT, Aleksandr Filippovich, otv.  
red.; SUROVA, V.A., red.izd-va; LAVRENT'YEVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Overall development of an iron-ore basin] Kompleksnoe razvitie  
zhelezorudnogo basseina. [By] A.I.Arsent'yev i dr. Moskva, Izd-  
vo "Nedra," 1964. 293 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KULIKOV, V.V., dotsent; DZYUBENKO, M.G., inzh.

Opening deep levels in the Krivoy Rog Basin with the use of  
inclined shafts equipped with conveyers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;  
gor.zhur. 6 no.11:7-12 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy  
institut imeni Artema (for Kulikov). 2. Institut Krivbassproyekt  
(for Dzyubenko). Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki mestorozhdeniy  
polesnykh iskopayemykh Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.

ACC NR: AR6020768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/003/0066/0066

AUTHOR: Dayubenko, M. I.

TITLE: Characteristic features of fold formation in the thin bands of aurora polaris

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 3.51.554

REF SOURCE: Vianyky Kyivsk. un-tu. Ser. astron., no.6, 1964, 51-55

TOPIC TAGS: aurora, electric field, magnetic field

ABSTRACT: A study of the development of folds and "whirlpools" in the bands of the aurora polaris was made from observation data provided by the Arctic stations (Tiksi Bay, Mostakh Island, Chelyuskin Cape) and at the station at Mirnyy (Antarctica). The following was found: (1) folds and "whirlpools" appeared most often in the bands of low width (400-2000 m) and high intensity (3-4 points); (2) the most typical size of the region encompassed by a fold or "whirlpool" was in a horizontal plane of 2-10 km and rarely larger; (3) the intensity of the band was higher in the centers of the "whirlpools"; (4) the direction of band twisting during the formation of folds in the northern hemisphere was clockwise, whereas in the southern hemisphere it was counter-clockwise; (5) the formation time of a distinct folded structure was ~1-3 seconds (based on two motion pictures); and (6) the formation of folds was occasionally accompanied by a simultaneous splitting of the band into rays of small sizes. It was shown

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UDC: 551.594.5



ACC NR: AR6020768

that the mechanism of the drift of particles which excite the aurora in crossed electric and magnetic fields could be used to explain the folds and "whirlpools". The presence of an excess positive charge, however, should be assumed in the central parts of the "whirlpools". According to an approximate evaluation, the concentration of excess ions for two cases was  $\geq 7.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . Bibliography of 16 titles. Translation of abstract

SUB CODE: 04

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037674

S/2981/64/000/003/0397/0404

AUTHOR: Matveyev, B. I.; Dzyubenko, M. I.

TITLE: Effect of ingot homogenizing temperature on the variation in mechanical properties of sections from alloy V95

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevy\*ye splavy\*, no. 3, 1964. Deformiruyemy\*ye splavy\* (Malleable alloys), 397-404

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, alloy V95, alloy mechanical property, large pressed section, ingot homogenizing, homogenizing temperature, alloy microstructure, section mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Ingots (diameter 315 or 200 mm) of alloy V95 (1.67% Cu, 0.24% Mn, 0.28% Fe, 0.23% Si, 6.42% Zn, 1.95% Mg, 0.15% Cr, 0.3% Si) were homogenized at  $445 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 hours or  $480^\circ\text{C}$  for 36 hours. Rods (diameter 250 or 170 mm) were pressed from the larger ingots, sections from the smaller ones (deformation near 80%,  $400-410^\circ\text{C}$ ). The ingots and pressed shapes were then subjected to mechanical tests. The tabulated results

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037674

indicate that homogenizing at high temperature does not produce technically significant variations in relative elongation, tensile strength or yield point, either transversely or longitudinally, but does produce a more homogeneous micro-structure and increase the fatigue limit (796 cycles to rupture for control as compared to 1149 transversely and 1190 lengthwise for material homogenized at 480C). "N. M. Edel'man also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 2 illustrations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 04Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411930001-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411930001-2"

L 37163-66 ENT(m)/ENP(w)/T/ENP(t)/MTIA LP(b) JD/OD  
 ACC NR: AT6016427 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0184/0187  
 AUTHORS: Gur'yev, I. I.; Dzyubenko, M. I.; Demchinskaya, N. A. 38  
 37  
 21  
 ORG: none  
 TITLE: Investigation of the influence of the degree of recrystallization on the structure and properties of the alloys MA2-1 and MA8 18 78  
 SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut metallurgii, Metallovedeniye legkikh splavov (Metallography of light alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 184-187  
 TOPIC TAGS: solid mechanical property, magnesium alloy/ MA2-1 magnesium alloy, MA8 magnesium alloy  
 ABSTRACT: The temperature intervals for the recrystallization of the alloys MA2-1 and MA8 as a function of the nature of their mechanical treatment (i.e., compression and rolling and the properties of the recrystallized alloys) were investigated. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). A direct relationship exists between the grain size of the alloys and their mechanical properties. It is suggested that the mechanical properties of the alloys may be controlled, within certain limits, by adjusting the alloy grain size. B. I. Ovechkin participated in the experimental work. 16

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L 37163-66

ACC NR: AT6016427

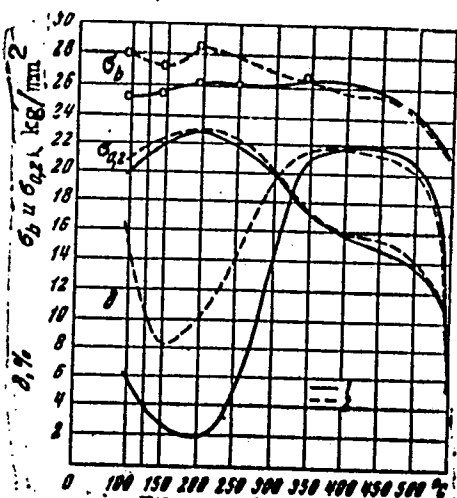


Fig. 1. Mechanical properties of sheets manufactured from alloy MA8 (cold deformation 30%, sheet thickness 1.4 mm) as a function of the annealing temperature. Specimens: 1 - longitudinal; 2 - transverse.

Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Sep65

Card 2/2 af

*DZYUBENKO, M.S.*

ANDREYEV, Yu.N.; DZYUBENKO, M.S.; FEOKTISTOV, V.I., redaktor.

[Physics in modern medicine] Fizika v sovremennoi meditsine. [Leningrad]  
Medgiz, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1953. 162 p. (MLBA 7:6)  
(Medicine, Physiomedical)

*DZYUBENKO, M.S.*

IL' IN, I.I.; DZYUBENKO, M.S.

Role of conditionally pathogenic organisms in the etiology of schizophrenia [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.9: 1091-1097 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Psikhiatricheskii sektor Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova (dir. - akademik K.M.Bykov) i Psikhiatricheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Balinskogo (glavnyy vrach S.N.Popov) Leningrad.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, etiology and pathogenesis, conditionally pathogenic organisms (Rus))



DZYUBENKO, M.S.; TEMKINA, B.Ya.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.; TORSHINA, Ye.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Protective and decorative coatings on objects of aluminum al-  
loys] Zashchitno-dekorativnye pokrytiia izdelii iz aliuminie-  
vykh splavov. Moskva, TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1961.  
75 p.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Moskovskiy gorodskoy ekonomicheskoy  
administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.  
(Aluminum alloys) (Protective coatings)

IL'IN, I.I.; DZYUBENKO, M.S.

Effect of electric shock therapy on the blood system in schizophrenic patients. Report No.2: Characteristics of conditioned changes in the blood system in schizophrenic patients treated with electric shock therapy. Vop.psikh.i nerv. 8:341-358 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz psikhiatricheskogo sektora Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR i Psikhiatricheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Balinskogo, Leningrad.

IL'IN, I.I.; DZYUBENKO, M.S.; BARGMAN, B.B.

Sympathicoadrenal complex in man under prolonged (several hours) effect of aminazine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.4:66-68  
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti cheloveka (zav. - prof. V.I. Butorin) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova (dir. - akademik V.N. Chernigovskiy) i Psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Balinskogo (glavnyy vrach S.N. Popova), Leningrad.

L 46968-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/IN 4

ACC NR: AT6024924 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0152/0158

AUTHOR: Fridlyander, I. N.; Vlasova, T. A.; Skachkov, Yu. N.; Shirayeva, N. V.;  
 Surkova, Yu. I.; Gorokhova, T. A.; Ped', A. A.; Gur'yev, I. I.; Dzyubenko, M. V.

ORG: none 49

TITLE: Weldability of high-strength alloys of the Al-Zn-Mg-Cu system 46  
B+1

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy.  
 (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 152-158

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum zinc alloy, aluminum alloy property, weldability / V96 aluminum  
 zinc alloy

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to study the weldability in the fusion welding  
 of V96 alloy, and also to determine whether the weldability of this alloy can be im-  
 proved by changing the chemical composition of the base metal and filler wire. Sheets  
 of V96 alloy 2.5 mm thick of the chemical composition 8.44% Zn, 2.72% Mg, 2.2% Cu,  
 0.06% Mn, 0.13% Zr, 0.29% Fe, and 0.13% Si were used in the experiments. In order to  
 decrease the tendency toward crystallization cracks, the welding should be carried out  
 with Al-Mg alloy fillers (of type AMg6). The content of the main alloying elements in  
 the base metal should be kept within the following limits: 6.5-7.5% Zn; 2.7-3.5% Mg;  
 1.6-2.0% Cu; 0.15-0.22% Zr. However, even then the tendency of V96-type alloys to  
 form cracks during welding remains higher than in commonly used alloys of the Al-Mg

Card 1/2

L 14963-005

ACC NR: AT6024924

system (AMg3, AMg6). A considerable softening of the metal occurs in the heat-affected zone. The modulus of resistance of welded butt joints made by argon-arc welding is 0.5-0.6 of that of the base metal immediately after welding or after aging. Weld joints of V96-type alloys have a lower bending angle than those of other weldable aluminum alloys. The low plasticity of the joints may cause a low structural strength in welded structures. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

DZ YUBENKO, N. I.

DZYUBENKO, N. I.

Absolute photometry of the inner solar corona of June 30, 1954.  
Astron. tsir. no. 161:3-4 J1'55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta  
(Photometry, Astronomical) (Sun--Corona)

DZYUBENKO, N.I.

AUTHOR: Dzyubenko, N.I.

33-3-9/32

TITLE: The distribution of matter in the polar rays of the solar corona. (Raspredeleniye veshchestva v polyarnykh luchakh solnechnoy korony)

PERIODICAL: "Astronomicheskii Zhurnal" (Journal of Astronomy), 1957, Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 379-390 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A photograph of the corona taken on June 30, 1954 was used to investigate the distribution of matter in polar rays of the solar corona. A ten metre horizontal coronagraph of the Department of Astronomy of the Kiev University (Afga Astro film 30 x 40 cm<sup>2</sup>,  $\lambda_{\text{eff}} \approx 4300 \text{ \AA}$ ; exposure 70 sec). The result is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 1. Nine brightest rays were chosen; 5 in the northern region and 4 in the southern region.

The rays were examined photometrically across arcs concentric with the limb of the sun. 17 to 18 such sections were examined for each ray within the range  $1.23 < r < 1.76$ , and for each such section a graph of blackening versus distance across the section was constructed. The brightness of a ray  $I_R$  was

Card 1/4 obtained by subtracting the background  $I_B$  from the total brightness  $I_{B+R}$ . The values of  $I_R$  for different distances

33-3-9/32

The distribution of matter in the polar rays of the solar corona.  
(Cont.)

$r$  are given in Table 1 (for the nine rays examined).

The relative values of electron concentration in the rays were determined from:

$$N_e(r) = \frac{I_\lambda(r)}{\Delta(r) \cdot W(r)}$$

where  $\Delta(r)$  is the width of a ray at a distance  $r$  from the solar centre;  $W(r)$  the coefficient of dilution. This formula was obtained assuming that: i) each ray lies in the plane of the paper; ii) the cross-section of each ray is circular; iii) electron concentration across each section is constant. Values of  $\Delta(r)$  are given in Table 2;  $W(r)$  was taken from the book of Shkzovskiy (4). The relative values of the electron concentration  $N_e(r)$  are well represented by:

$$N_e(r) = N_0 r^{-n}.$$

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The values of  $N_e(r)$  are given in Table 3. The values of the exponent  $n$  was obtained by a least squares method, and are given in Table 4. The values of  $n$  for the nine rays are



33-3-9/32

The distribution of matter in the polar rays of the solar corona. (Cont.)

respectively: 8.83, 10.1, 6.09, 7.64, 9.22, 11.1, 8.68, 9.66 and 9.94 ( $1.25 R_0 \leq r \leq 1.75 R_0$ ).

The Fraunhofer component of coronal light  $I_F$  was accounted for according to the values of:

$$I_c/I_c + I_F$$

which were found by comparing the brightness of the polar corona of 1954 with that of the Fraunhofer corona, according to Van de Hulst.

The ratio of electron concentration in the rays to that in the inter-ray spaces  $N_R/N_{IR}$  is of the order of 9 and is constant for most rays within the experimental limits, or increases with height. Fig. 6 shows  $N_R/N_{IR}$  as a function of  $r$  for the nine rays considered.

The results obtained show that: i) properties of the structure of the solar corona indicate that a general magnetic field exists on the surface of the sun and extends to a considerable height, ii) all transport phenomena (e.g. diffusion, thermal conduction, etc.) can take place in the direction of

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33-3-9/32

The distribution of matter in the polar rays of the solar corona. (Cont.)

magnetic lines of force (4). The presence of even a very weak magnetic field excludes the possibility of diffusion and thermal conductivity in the direction perpendicular to lines of force.

The attempt to represent the polar rays as a stream of particles rapidly receding from the sun meets with difficulties. The hypothesis of diffusion of plasma along lines of force of the solar magnetic field is more acceptable. Assuming that the density gradient in the rays is determined only by the kinetic temperature and gravity, the temperature of the rays has been found. The derived value is too large. This shows that there are other factors besides the two mentioned above, which determine the density gradient in polar rays. There are 6 figures, 11 tables and 10 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Astronomy Chair, Kiev State University. (Kafedra Astronomii Kievskogo Gos. Universiteta)

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1956,

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

DZYUBENKO, N.I.

Distribution of luminosity of the glow ring during the solar eclipse  
of June 30, 1954. Astron. tsir. no.177:8-9 P '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo universiteta. 2. Kiyevskoye otdeleniye  
Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodesicheskogo obshchestva.  
(Eclipses, Solar--1954)

3.1810

44459

S/203/62/002/006/016/020  
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Dzyubenko, N. I., Nadubovich, Yu. A.

TITLE: The practice of high-speed photographing of auroras

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1962, 1143 - 1144

TEXT: During February - March 1962, the scientific workers of the Yakutskiy Branch SO, AS USSR, and participants of an expedition of the Astronomy Department of the Kiyev University conducted in the Tiksi Bay experiments of auroras photographing with short exposures. A standard zenith camera with azimuthal mounting was used. Faint auroras (class 1 - 2) were photographed with 5-sec exposure; those of class 2 - 3 with 1 - 2 sec exposures; for photographing bright auroras (class 3 - 4) the camera was functioning continuously, in this case the exposure amounted to 0.3 sec. Altogether 2,500 frames with aurora images were taken. It is possible to see origination, development and displacement of many details of the auroral structure on the photographs. Some examples are presented which show the development of a typical arc in rays, displacements of fine details with velocities as high as 7,600 m/sec, and rapid

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The practice of high-speed photographing of auroras

S/203/62/002/006/016/020  
A001/A101

changes of brightness of some parts accompanied by their drift. It is concluded that studying the structure of auroras may provide valuable information on the nature of physical processes taking place in them. Since the possibility of a further reduction of exposure times seems to be limited, the authors hold as promising and more effective the filming of auroras with electronic-optical amplifiers. There is one set of photographs. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University);  
Yakutskiy filial SO AN SSSR (Yakutskiy Branch of SO, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1962

Card 2/2

S/214/62/000/007/001/002  
D405/D301

AUTHOR:

Dzyubenko, N.I.

TITLE:

Spectral observation of solar corona during the  
eclipse of February 15, 1961

PERIODICAL:

Solnechnyye dannyye, no. 7, 1962, 62-65

TEXT:

The observations of the solar eclipse were conducted by an expedition of the Department of Astronomy of Kiyev State University at the town of Belebey (in the Bashkir Auton.SSR), near the central line of the eclipse. The duration of the total phase was 152 seconds. The apparatus used for the spectral observations consisted of the two diffraction spectrographs CN-48 (SP-48) and CN-50 (SP-50) with an electron-optical converter. The apparatus is described in detail in the references. The spectrograph SP-48 was focussed on the spectral region 5200-6500 Å, and SP-50 on the region 10000-11000 Å. A panchromatic film of 1400 GOST<sub>0.85</sub> units was used. The slit-width was 0.01 mm on the SP-48, and 0.03 mm on the SP-50.

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Spectral observation ...

S/214/62/000/007/001/002  
D405/D301

Six spectra were obtained on the spectrograph SP-48. The characteristics of these spectra are listed in brief in a table. The exposure varied between 1 and 60 seconds; the 6 spectra were: the photosphere spectrum; a continuous spectrum in the north-east with emission lines 5876 Å He, 5890 Å and 5896 Å; same spectrum with lines 6374 Å and 5876; no spectrum (exposure 10 seconds, starting at 8 43 53.5 hours); a continuous spectrum north-east and south-west; a weak continuous spectrum north-east. Table 2 lists the equivalent widths of coronal lines and of the line 5876 Å. It is noted that the continuous corona spectrum in the north-east (for an altitude  $h = 3'.1$ ) was 2.5 times brighter than in the south-west (for  $h = 2'.7$ ). There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. T.G. Shevchenko (Department of Astronomy of Kiyev State University im. T.G. Shevchenko)

Card 2/2

S/203/63/003/002/006/027  
D207/D307

AUTHOR: Dzyubenko, N.I.

TITLE: On the diurnal latitude drift of auroras

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, 240-245

TEXT: The diurnal latitude drift of auroras observed at 27 Arctic and 12 Antarctic stations in 1957-59 is analyzed. The observations were obtained by means of all-sky cameras. Some of the experimental material was taken from Annals of the International Geophysical Year (Pergamon Press, v. 20, 1962, 1) and some was supplied by the International Data Center B2. The analysis showed good agreement with the theory of O.V. Khrosheva (Geomagn. i aeronomiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1962, 839) which predicts that many morphological features of auroras (diurnal variation of the activity of the zenith, azimuths of arcs, two zones where auroras are most frequent, can be explained by the drift of a single-ring-shaped zone in which the auroras appear simultaneously along the whole ring. The center of

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On the diurnal latitude ...

S/203/63/003/002/006/027  
D207/D307

this ring is always slightly shifted away from the geomagnetic pole, towards the night side of the earth. The magnitude of this shift at any given moment and the ring radius are such that the night side of the ring is in contact with the well known zone of the maximum auroral activity at night while the day side of the ring is in contact with the zone of maximum morning and day activity. Acknowledgements are made to S.K. Vsekhsvyatskiy, V.I. Ivanchuk and O.V. Khorosheva for useful discussions, and to all the observers who obtained experimental material. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1962

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ACCESSION NR: AT4032230

5/3089/63/000/005/0317/0322

AUTHOR: Dzyubenko, N. I.

TITLE: Visual auroral observations on Muostakh Island during the International Geophysical Year

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Geofizika i astronomiya; informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 5, 1963, 317-322

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, aurora, upper atmosphere, atmospheric physics, igy

ABSTRACT: Special aspects of auroral observations at Muostakh Island (geomagnetic coordinates  $\Psi = 60^\circ.0$ ,  $\Lambda = 192^\circ.0$ ) are described. Observations involved classification on the basis of 8 auroral forms and 4 brightness classes. Data for two full seasons (September-April) were exploited; conclusions were drawn on the basis of 3,000 hourly visual observations. The superiority of visual observations over photographic observations is discussed briefly; the superiority involves greater sensitivity to identification of individual forms, clarity of fine details, better recognition of mobility and color. The commonly used auroral index is frequency of occurrence of such events, an inadequate index because it does not distinguish between strong and weak auroras. At stations in the zone of maximum frequency of occurrence of auroras this index is poor because auroras

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ACCESSION NR: AT4032230

occur throughout the night, but brightness varies sharply. The following characteristic therefore was used:

$$q = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^4 g_m n_{im} \quad (1)$$

where  $n_{im}$  is the number of auroras of class  $m$  ( $m = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) observed in the studied region of the sky at a particular hour of the night  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ );  $N$  is the number of nights on which observations were made at a particular hour;  $g_m$  is the statistical weight of the class  $m$ . Figure 1 of the Enclosure shows the diurnal variation of the value  $q$  for all auroral forms and for comparison the variation of probable occurrence. It is characteristic of this station that bright auroras are observed during the first half of the night, whereas the probability of occurrence of auroras in general is almost symmetric relative to midnight. A study also was made of the diurnal variation of activity for homogeneous arcs, rayed forms, diffuse glow and diffuse and pulsating patches; results are shown in Figure 2 of the Enclosure. A study also was made of the number of events observed in different parts of the sky. Data are cited for a number of stations with geomagnetic latitudes close to that of Muostakh; the maximum of the polar distance of auroras

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ACCESSION NR: AT4032230

sets in at approximately the same hours UT, not LT. The interaction between a solar corpuscular stream and the earth's magnetic field apparently has such a character that the maximum of the polar distance of the zone of maximum auroral activity sets in when the geomagnetic axis has a certain fixed position relative to the earthsun line. With the withdrawal of the geomagnetic axis from this position the polar distance of the zone decreases. The dimensions of the zone attain a maximum at about 2100 UT, that is, at a time when it is evening at the north geomagnetic pole (1600-1700 LT). "The author thanks Professor S. K. Vsekhsvyatskiy and V. I. Ivanchuk for discussion of the paper and valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 table and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

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ACCESSION NR: AT4032230

ENCLOSURE: 01

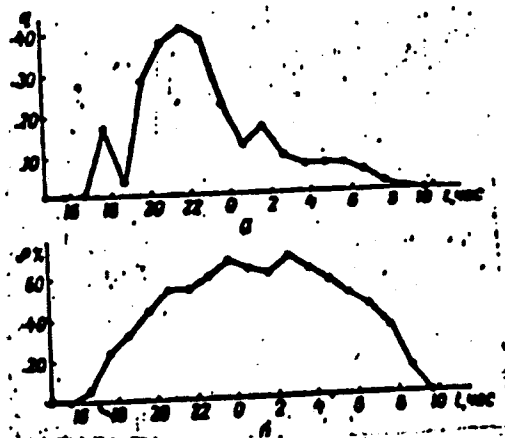


Fig. 1 - Diurnal variation of auroral activity on Muostakh Island (local time)  
 a -- variation of special index; b -- curve of probability of occurrence.  
 t, chas = t, hours

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4032230

ENCLOSURE: 02

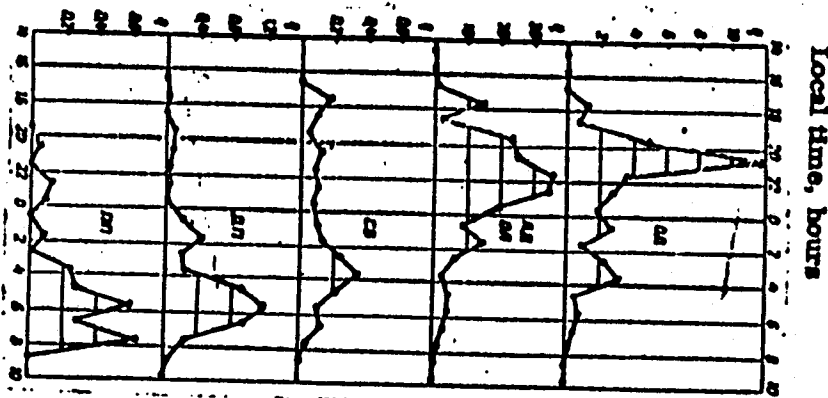


Fig. 2 - Diurnal variation of activity of individual auroral forms on Muostakh Island. Curves A, B, C, D, E from top to bottom represent the homogeneous arc, rayed arc and homogeneous ray, diffuse glow, diffuse patch and pulsating patch, respectively.

Card 5/5

DZYUBENKO, N.I.

Some results of visual observations of auroras in the Tiksi Bay.  
Geomag. 1 aer. 4 no.1:190-192 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DZYUBENKO, N.I.

Changes in aurora shapes with solar activity variations. Geomag. 1  
aer. 4 no.5:948 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.



DZYUBENKO, N.I.

Stratified structure of "fibrous" arcs and bands of auroras. Geomag.  
1 aer. 5 no.2:360-363 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DZYUBENKO, N. N., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of fertilizers applied in separate sections of the fertilizing system, upon the yield and quality of corn." Kiev, 1958. 18 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, ~~Belinstan~~ Belaya Tserkov' Agr Inst), 150 copies (KL, 35-58, 109)

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Cultivated plants. M  
Grains. Legumes. Tropical Cereals.  
ARC. JOUR. : ZHURN., No. 3, 1959, No. 10940  
AUTHOR : Dzyubenko, N.M.  
INIT. : -  
TITLE : The Influence of Fertilizers on the Yield of Corn.  
ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauk i form. po zemlerobstvu, 1958, No. 3, 32-34  
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

DZYUBENKO, P., inzh.

Improve ventilation of swine houses. Sil'. bud. 9 no.9:21-22

S '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Swine houses and equipment) (Farm building--Heating and ventilation)

DZYUBENKO, P., inzh.

Make proper arrangements for the ventilation of buildings for  
swine. Sil'. bud. 12 no.8:16-17 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Swine houses and equipment) (Ventilation)

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S/035/60/000/012/010/019  
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 12,  
p. 48, # 12262

AUTHORS: Dzyubenko, V. I., Nadubovich, Yu. A.

TITLE: Results of Observations of the Draconid Meteoric Stream in the Arctic

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1959, dek. 12, No. 206, pp. 7-8

TEXT: The geophysical team of the Arctic scientific research observatory in the Tiksi Bay carried out observations of the Draconid meteoric stream according to the following program: radar recording of the meteors, counting of meteors by listening to their hisses with a highly-sensitive receiver of transmitter signals, vertical probing of the ionosphere. The radio equipment used is briefly described. Radio observations were conducted on October 9, 10 and 11, 1959. It can be concluded, on the basis of these observations, that the Draconid meteoric stream had a maximum at about 4<sup>h</sup> on October 10 and was observed during 20-22 hours; its activity was very low.

G. V. Zaytseva

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

BLIZNYUK, N.N.; DZYUBENKO, V.I.; MAJUBOVICH, Yu. A.

Radar observations of Draconids in Tiksi. Astron.tsir.  
no.206:8-9 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo gosuniversiteta.  
(Meteors—October)

DZYUBENKO, V.I.; NADUBOVICH, Yu.A.

Results of simultaneous radar, photographic, and photoelectric observations of auroras. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.4:620-622 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR, Yakutskiy filial.  
(Auroras)



*12-11-1957*  
DZYUBENKO, V.M. (Melitopol' (Zaporozhskoy obl.) ul. Stalina, d.66)

~~Phlebolite~~  
Phlebolite of the right iliac and femoral veins. Nov.khir.erkh.  
no.6:66 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Travmatologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - zasl.vrach respublik  
S.I.Likhoded) Melitopol'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.  
(VEINS--DISEASES) (CALCULI)

*Full Abstracts*

*Y.15, Jan 1954*

*Natural solid fuels; winning*

DZYUBENKO, V. I.

✓ 23. TRIALS OF SHIELD FOR DIPPING SEAMS. Dzyubenko, V.I. (Ugol (Coal), July 1953, 38-40). An illustrated description is given of trials in Lompass of a mobile support for use in seams about 8 m thick dipping at 34 to 55° to the horizontal. It is built up of 6 to 8 sections side by side each 7.25 by 2.5 m wide. Each section consists of two plate rollers supporting a deck of squared timbers covered with sheet steel. The shield provides working space above the coal face and is let down by stages under the influence of its own weight and of rock pressure on the deck. Its movement is facilitated by a large cast steel roller at the bottom end of each section. (L).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411930001-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411930001-2"

MAKOVICH, H. V. and DZYUBENKO, V. T. (Mining Institute of Siberian Branch of AS USSR)

"Experience in the use of Shield Conveying Systems."

report presented at a Sci.-Tech. Conf. on Improving the Exploitation System  
in coal Beds, called by Mining Inst, AS USSR, at Prokop'yevsk 20-22 Jan 1958.  
(Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, '58, No.4, 105-7, author Lyakhov, G. M.)

DZYUBENKO, V. T.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the basic factors determining the use of the shield system on seams with temperatures of 40-50 degrees". Novosibirsk, 1958. 17 pp (Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 126)

DZYUBENKO, V.T.

Economic effect resulting from the introduction of nonsectional  
shields. Trudy Inst.gor.dela.Sib.otd.AM SSSR no.1:29-34 '58.

(MIRA 12:11)

(Coal mines and mining--Costs)

PRIKHOD'KO, P.T.; DZYUBENKO, V.T.

Nikolai Andreevich Chinakal. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.10:141-143  
'58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Chinakal, Nikolai Andreevich, 1888-)

DZYUBENKO, V.T.

Method of choosing shield form and its placement in the layer.  
Izv.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.1:24-33 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.  
(Mine timbering)



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Roof caving and diverting the falling rocks in the shield  
system of mining. Trudy Inst.gor.dela Sib.otd. AN SSSR  
no.2:37-59 '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Mining engineering)

DZYUBENKO, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZVORYGIN, L.V.; PIROZHKOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Further improvement of shield support for mining thick steep seams.  
Ugcl' 40 no.6:22-24 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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[IANishevs'kyi, S.V.]

Effect of various conditions of nutrition on differences in the  
chemical composition of adult actively photosynthetizing nut  
tree leaves. Visnyk Kyiv. un. no.4. Ser. biol. no.2:38-45'61.  
(MIRA 16:6)

(PLANTS—METABOLISM)

(KIRGHIZISTAN—WALNUT—FERTILIZERS AND MANURES)

*22 / 10 = 4.5 / 10*

DZYUBENKO, Ye.

Against formal application of the special credit and payment schedule.  
Den. 1 kred. 12 no.6:40-41 D '54. (MIRA 8:4)  
(Banks and banking)

LUR'YE, M. YE., GANDEL'MAN, YA., I., DZYUBENKO, YU. V.

Fishing Boats

Refrigerated collector - transport vessels with mechanical refrigeration. Ryb. khoz. 28  
no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

DZYUBIN, P., tokar' (Novosibirsk)

Work production has tripled. Grazhd.av. 13 no.1:25 Ja '56.

(MLRA 9:5)

(Turning)

NECHITAYLO, N.A.; SANIN, P.I.; TOLCHINSKIY, I.M.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
DZYUBINA, M.A.; SHIROKOVA, L.A.

Melting heat of polymers. Plast.massy no.8:3-5 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Polymers) (Heat of fusion)

DZ YUCINSKAYA, T.K.

DZJUBINSKAJA, T.K., and KOGAN#JASNYJ.V.M.

"Indications and Contraindications for Treatment with the Genes-Reznitskaya Diet."

<sup>6</sup>  
[Klin. Med., Mosk.] 26, No. 2 52, 56, Feb., 1950. 7 refs.

In the Genes-Reznitskaya diet just under half the available calories are provided by carbohydrate, the remainder being provided by fat and protein in the ratio of about 5 to 6 respectively. While the relative amounts of the three types of food were kept constant, there were three forms of the diet, the first yielding 1,827 Calories a day, the second yielding 2,577, and the third 3,488; which form was used depended on the age, build, and work of the patient.

A series of 266 patients suffering from diabetes mellitus were studied. The amount of [presumably soluble] insulin given was between 30 and 80 units per day. The diet was originally designed not only to relieve the frank manifestations of diabetes mellitus, but also to allow positive carbohydrate balance and an ample diet which permitted raised resistance to infection and full capacity for work.



The experiments, carried out over a period of 2 years, led the authors to conclude that the following conditions are indicated for the diet; (a) ketosis, (b) in antile and juvenile diabets in preg .(c) malnutrition, (d) tendency to hypoglycaemia, (e) intercurrent infections and toxic states, (f) hepatic , renal, and cardiovascular disease and peptic ulceration, and (g) diabetes in pregnancy. On the other hand, the following conditions were consider contraindications: (h) mild diabetes, not required insulin, (i) diabetes of the obese middle-aged, (j) marked insulin, (k) insulin-resistant diabetes, in which the carbohydrates often cannot be effectively balanced by insulin, and (l) diabetes associated with a gastro-intestinal disorder (for example, achylia, diarrhoea, and some types of enterocolitis), in which a high-calorie diet, small in bulk and rich in protein, should be given.

Jeffrey Boss

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USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Pathophysiology U  
of the Infectious Process.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 11, 1958, 51603.

Author : ~~Dzyubinskaya, T. K.~~

Inst : Ukrainian Institute for the Advanced Training of  
Physicians.

Title : The Course of Tuberculosis in Various Functional  
States of the Thyroid Gland (Hyper-and Hypothy-  
roidism).

Orig Pub: Nauchn. tr. Kharkovsk. nauchn. med. o-vo, Ukr.  
in-t. usoversh. Vrachey, 1957, vyp 8, 96-102.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

ZHABOTINSKAYA, R.N., kand.med.nauk [deceased]; DZYUBINSKAYA, T.K., dotsent

Some metabolic changes in phlyctenular diseases. Oft.zhur. 14  
no.4:225-227 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz Ukrainского instituta oftal'mologii im. prof.L.Girshmana  
(dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.I.I.Merkulov) i kafedry  
endokrinologii Ukrainского instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS) (METABOLISM, DISORDERS OF)  
(TUBERCULOSIS)

DZYUBINSKAYA, T.K., dotsent (Khar'kov)

Nonspecific changes and course of tuberculosis following the use of  
thyroidin. Vrach. delo no.8:130 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Otdel gistofiziologii (rukovoditel' - zasluzh. deyatel' nauki  
prof. B.V. Aleshin), i klinicheskiy (rukovoditel' - prof. M.A. Kopelovich)  
Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii i kafedra  
endokrinologii i patofiziologii Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvo-  
vaniya vrachey.

(TUBERCULOSIS)

(THYROIDIN)